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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
USDA WAR BOARD
State College, New Mexico

cc. B. Administration
Farm War News
State Office

FEDERAL COTTON CROP INSURANCE

NOW AVAILABLE

CLOSING DATE FOR SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS:

APRIL 25 FOR ROOSEVELT COUNTY.

MARCH 25 FOR ALL OTHER COUNTIES.

Federal Crop Insurance puts a "floor" under a farmer's production returns just as Commodity Credit loans put a floor under the price.

Any one who expects to have an interest in the insurable crop at seeding time is eligible to apply for insurance on his interest in the crop.

Crop Insurance offers protection against the unavoidable losses that destroy many crops each year.

Crop Insurance eliminates failures and near failures from the farmer's budget.

The payment of indemnities on crop losses will vary with the growing season under the new cotton insurance program.

Under the new insurance program, farmers will have a choice of two insurance contracts, one providing coverage up to 75 per cent of the average yield, and the other up to 50 per cent. The insurance provides coverage against crop losses from drought, floods, hail, wind, frost, winter-kill, wildlife, hurricanes, insects, plant diseases and other hazards determined by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to be unavoidable.

Crop insurance is the only means of protecting crop investments from the innumerable hazards that go with cotton growing. It offers assured production returns from planting to delivery at the gin. Farmers who need returns from their cotton crops, need crop insurance.

The program is being administered locally by the county AAA committee.

FARM WAR NEWS

IS DEADLINE FOR COTTON INSURANCE

_____ County farmers have until _____ to place their 1945 cotton crops under protection of the all-risk federal crop insurance program, according to _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

Under the new program, farmers will have a choice of two insurance contracts, one providing coverage up to 75 per cent of the average yield, and the other up to 50 per cent. The insurance provides coverage against crop losses from drought, floods, hail, wind, insects, plant diseases, and other unavoidable hazards.

The stage of the cotton crop's development will determine the maximum indemnity to be recovered in case of loss, Mr. _____ said. If a loss occurs after it's too late to replant to cotton, but prior to the first cultivation, the indemnity would be 40 per cent of the maximum insured production. On losses occurring after the first cultivation and before the end of harvest, the indemnity would be 75 per cent of the maximum coverage.

CARLSBAD ARMY AIR FIELD TOPS AREA IN PAPER DRIVE

Because of a fine salvage record, the Carlsbad Army Air Field goes on the War Food Administration's honor roll this week. During 1944 the CAAF salvaged 340,684 net tons of mixed paper and corrugated cardboard to top all other army installations in the Eighth Service Command.

In the past six months, the Carlsbad field saved 13,541 pounds of pure grease, which will go into explosives. In addition, 9,028 pounds of fats were recovered during the same period for re-use in the field's mess halls.

Lt. Charles D. Leech, Jr., has charge of all salvage work at the Carlsbad post.

FARMER GETS 53 CENTS OF THE FOOD DOLLAR

The 53 cents that farmers got out of every dollar the American consumer spent farm for/food products last year was a new record. It was a big jump from the 40 cents the farmer received from 1935 to 1939 and the depression low of 32 cents that

constituted the farmer's take in 1932. Previous records were 52 cents in 1943 and 51 cents in 1918.

ANTI-BLOW TECHNIQUE TIES THE LAND DOWN

A. R. Pool, farmer-cooperator of the Roosevelt Soil Conservation District, has an anti-blow formula that is getting more popular as eastern New Mexico's windy season approaches.

"Before blowing starts," Mr. Pool says, "I go in and list my land good and deep, leaving plenty of clods on top of the ridges. This usually keeps the soil from blowing for a long time. If the clods become dissolved or pulverized, I then run through the rows with an ordinary knife sled, breaking up the smooth crust and roughening the surface so the wind can't blow so easily."

The Roosevelt County farmer says he finds his method more effective than re-listing and much less expensive.

DEMAND FOR CHICKEN MEAT INCREASES

With the prospect that many a pot will be short of chicken, the War Food Administration is urging poultry producers to increase chicken meat production. The increase is needed to meet military requirements and to supplement civilian supplies in the summer and early fall, when livestock marketing is low.

The immediate price outlook is good with wholesale prices of chickens at ceilings and demand topping supply by a wide margin. Large military procurement, high consumer income, and smaller supplies of meats indicate that no immediate change is likely.

PINGREY WILL DISCUSS DAIRYMEN'S PROBLEMS

Caught between fixed prices for dairy products on the one hand and high feed prices and labor costs on the other, dairymen in the Rio Grande, Pecos, and Mesilla valleys face a serious problem in economics.

That's the conclusion of H. B. Pingrey, associate economist of the agricultural experiment station of New Mexico A & M College, who will speak over Station KOB

(MORE)

Monday, March 26, at 8:45 p. m. His subject is "The Cost of Producing Milk in New Mexico."

LAMB REDUCTION CONTINUES

For the fourth consecutive year, the ^{spring} early/lamb crop in the principal sheep states is on the downgrade. The reduction in the early 1945 crop is estimated by the Department of Agriculture at about six per cent.

ROTENONE SUPPLIES BELIEVED ADEQUATE

Supplies of rotenone are expected to be sufficient to meet all essential farm and garden requirements this year, the War Production Board has announced. Shipping facilities for importing unprocessed rotenone from South America still remain a problem, however.

As a result of a policy adopted jointly by WFA and WPB, there are no restrictions on the permissible rotenone content of insecticides necessary for crop protection.

OPA WILL CHECK REPAIR CHARGES

As a step toward curbing excess charges for repairs of farm equipment, automobiles, and household appliances, OPA has announced that repair shops charging hourly rates will be required to give detailed invoices and to keep detailed time records. Where an unreasonable discrepancy is found, appropriate enforcement measures will be taken. Most repair prices are frozen at their highest March, 1942, levels.

SOCORRO DISTRICT LAUNCHES WORK PROGRAM

The work program of the Socorro Soil Conservation District is now underway, with four tractors engaged in leveling land on the farms of Neil Gibbs, George Goze T. B. Armstrong, and C. M. Trujillo, according to Clarence Henderson, district conservationist. Several other farmers are leveling land with their farm tractors, following plans laid out by SCS technicians.

(MORE)

EGG PRICES SHOULD BE HIGHER THAN IN 1944

Because of strong consumer demand and a decline in production, poultrymen should get more money for their eggs this year, analysts of the Department of Agriculture believe. For the first time in five years, January egg production declined from that of the previous January. The eight per cent decrease can largely be explained by a seven per cent reduction in the number of layers on farms.

FACTS OF FARM INTEREST

The larger quantity of corn available on January 1 was accompanied by a lower average farm price of corn. Lower quality of the 1944 crop also affected corn prices this year.

Despite transportation problems, the quantities of feed grains arriving at principal markets during January and early February were larger than a year earlier. Receipts of corn at the 12 principal markets were the largest for any January on record. —

Livestock numbers on January 1 were 14 per cent smaller than the record number of January, 1944, with hogs and chickens accounting for most of the reduction. In terms of hay-forage-pasture-consuming animal units, the reduction was only about two per cent.

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